

DEVON EASTER SESSIONS, 1865.

THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

AND

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF

**THE DEVON COUNTY LUNATIC
ASYLUM.**

EXETER :

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List of the Committee of Visitors,
1864.

Chairman. S. T. KEKEWICH, Esq., M.P.

EARL OF DEVON

EARL FORTESCUE

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH

SIR E. S. PRIDEAUX, BART.

SIR STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, BART., M.P.

SIR J. L. DUNTZE, BART.

SIR LAWRENCE PALK, BART., M.P.

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T. E. DRAKE, EXETER,

Clerk to the Visitors.

REPORT OF THE VISITORS OF THE DEVON
COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM FOR
THE YEAR 1864,

PRESENTED AT EPIPHANY SESSIONS, 1865.

The minutes of our proceedings during the past year do not record any facts which require especial notice. The state of the Asylum is in all respects satisfactory, and we are gradually making such improvements, as will increase the ventilation, and particularly as regards the asphalte floors will contribute to the health and comfort of the Patients.

The mortality has been greater than in any previous year owing to the large number of patients sent into the Asylum in a hopeless state; but, we feel thankful in being able to report, that it has been entirely free from any epidemic disorder, which, in consequence of the deficient supply of water during the long dry season, might have been attended with serious results.

As to the deficiency of water, we reported fully upon that subject to the Court at the last Quarter Sessions, and have determined after much consideration to expend as much as may be required of the sum then granted in the experiment of lengthening the pumps in the well, in the hope that it will prove successful, and so prevent the necessity of a considerable outlay in procuring a supply of water from a distance.

We take this opportunity of expressing our best thanks to the Earl of Devon and Sir L. Palk, Bart., as the owners of land in the neighbourhood, for the kindness and liberality with which they have met us with the view of procuring the water supply, should the plan of new pumps prove ineffectual.

We have been enabled to reduce the weekly rate of maintenance from 9s. to 8s. 9d. per week.

£2,000 of the Building debt has been paid off, which is now reduced to £14,000.

The number of patients in the Asylum on the 31st of December was 676, namely, 279 males, and 397 females.

During the year 82 have died, and 85 have been discharged, of whom 70 had recovered.

From this statement it will be seen, that notwithstanding the additional accommodation afforded during the last few years, the building is still overcrowded ; but as the Corporation of the Poor of the city of Exeter have given us notice of their intention to remove their chronic patients about Lady-day next, we hope that the existing Asylum accommodation will be sufficient, and render it unnecessary for us to call upon the county for further additions.

The farm buildings are in a forward state, and we have been anxious to complete a large portion of them during the present year, in order to commence the establishment of a dairy with as little delay as possible ; some of the fences of the farm have been removed, and several acres laid down to grass. The cost of the building as it has proceeded has been defrayed out of the Building and Repair fund, the amount of which will be presented with the General Account, at the next Quarter Sessions.

We have to express our entire satisfaction with the manner in which the Medical Superintendent and other Officers of the establishment continue their duties, and to request the Court to appoint the Committee of Visitors for the ensuing year.

SAML. TREHAWKE KEKEWICH,

Chairman.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The Medical Superintendent has the honour to submit to the Committee of Visitors the Nineteenth Annual Report.

During the year 1864, 169 patients were admitted, of whom 82 were men and 87 were women.

During the same period 85 were discharged, of whom 37 were males and 48 were females; of these, 70 were discharged recovered.

The deaths during the year have been 82; males, 42; females, 40.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year has been 843.

The following Table shews the changes which have occurred in the Asylum during the year.

		<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Patients, 31st December, 1863		276	398	674
Admissions during the Year 1864	...	82	87	169
Total during the year	...	358	485	843
Discharged		37	48	85
Died		42	40	82
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31st, 1864		279	397	676
Average number resident during the Year		278	396	674
Number deemed curable on Dec. 31st, 1864		19	25	44

The recoveries have been 41·4 per cent. on the admissions.

The death rate has been 9·72 per cent. on the total number under treatment during the year, and 12·16 per cent. on the average number resident. The average age at death was 53.

The average residence in the Asylum of those discharged cured was 184½ days.

In the majority of the patients discharged recovered, the disease was of recent date, and consequently, more amenable to medical treatment. The importance of sending patients to Asylums in the early stages of mental disorder, has long been insisted on by those engaged in the treatment of the insane, but the experience of the past year has shown, that in some instances, recent and *curable* forms of the disease have been allowed to remain at their own homes, until from refusal of food, excitement, and other causes, they have been admitted into the Asylum in a moribund state, and, in spite of careful nursing, and the administration of stimulants, have sunk in a few days.

The recommendation made by the Visitors last year, "suggesting that it is of the greatest importance that no chronic and harmless cases should for the present be sent to the Asylum," has been in many instances disregarded, as many old and feeble patients have been admitted who had lapsed into second childhood, and were suffering from the mental and bodily infirmities incidental to old age. These patients seldom require more than a liberal diet and careful nursing, to make them happy and peaceable; and the question naturally arises, whether it would not have been more economical to the Unions, and at the same time, have been a means of relieving the overcrowding of the Asylum, if a more liberal scale of diet or parochial relief had been afforded patients of this class. Many have been brought in a hopeless state of debility, and have only lived a few weeks.

There are at least 100 harmless chronic patients in the Asylum who might be removed to the wards of Work-houses, where proper arrangements are made for their accommodation, treatment, and diet. The Commissioners in Lunacy in their Eighteenth Report, p. 74, "consider that the following conditions are indispensable, and will in all cases be insisted on, viz.:

(1.) Separate wards for the patients of the respective sexes. The dormitories to be distinct from the day rooms, and the former to afford cubical space per patient of 500 feet, and the latter 400. Single bed rooms to contain at least 600 cubic feet.

(2.) A liberal dietary, analagous to that of the Asylums.

(3.) Ample means of out-door exercise and recreation.

(4.) Due medical visitation.

(5.) Properly qualified paid attendants.

(6.) Medical and other registers, records similar to those in use in licensed houses."

It is a subject for congratulation, that although small pox and other zymotic diseases have prevailed in adjoining districts, there has been an immunity from any epidemic disorder in the Asylum. This was a source of great anxiety to your Medical Superintendent during the Autumn, when the overcrowding was at its height, and the dearth of water was severely felt; during the whole of the summer, the water supply was insufficient for cleaning the wards, flushing the closets, &c.; and oftentimes when the drought was at its maximum, there was an entire cessation at the detached new house, containing 100 patients; and for cooking and general purposes, water had to be drawn in barrels from a distant spring.

The rate of mortality has been unusually high during the year, and, as in former years, the chief causes of death have been phthisis, general paralysis, and senile decay. There is an almost entire absence from the obituary table of any acute and preventible disease.

The following analysis of the obituary table gives at one view the general causes of death, apart from the details. Deaths from phthisis, 15; general paralysis and phthisis, 10; general paralysis, 10; old age, 23, (the average age at death was 70, 2 cases were complicated with gangrene of the foot, 4 with heart disease and bronchitis, 1 with renal disease, 4 with earthy degeneration of the cerebral arteries); cancer of the lung, 1; exhaustion from burn and phthisis, 1; softening of the brain, 3; exhaustion from acute mania with heart disease, 1; diarrhœa with long standing hernia and hydrocele, 1; gangrene of the foot, 1; abscess of the brain and renal disease, 1; exhaustion after melancholia, 1; apoplexy, 2; diarrhœa, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; renal disease and bronchitis, 1; embolism of the external and internal carotids, 1; hydatids of the brain, 1.

A few cases may be selected from the obituary table which are of sufficient interest to deserve a brief notice.

W. T., No. 2642, admitted on January 29th, 1863, with the symptoms of general paralysis marked in more than an ordinary degree, viz., tremors of tongue and facial muscles, inequality of pupils, hesitancy of speech, unsteady gait, and characteristic delusions of an ambitious and exalted nature. He fancied himself a millionaire, and cargoes of gold were constantly shipped for him, his ribs were of silver, and his inside was lined with gold, &c. He gradually became weaker, and more demented. On the 11th of April, a large carbuncle formed on the nape of his neck. He became

much emaciated and exhausted, and but slight hopes were entertained of his recovery. By the administration of stimulants and careful nursing, he gradually rallied and recovered his usual strength. After a short residence, he lost his delusions, became strong and robust, and worked on the farm ; there was an entire freedom from tremulousness either of the tongue, or of the muscles of the extremities, and he was discharged *apparently* cured, on the 18th July, 1863. He was re-admitted into the Asylum on the 20th of April, 1864, in the last stage of general paralysis, with dementia ; from his history it appeared that, soon after his discharge, he relapsed into his former state, and gradually became worse. He died seven weeks after his re-admission.

This case is cited here, as it tends to throw doubt on the so-called "crises" in the progress of general paralysis, and the permanent benefit, which, according to some French physicians, they are supposed to exert. This crisis has been described as consisting of an eruption on the skin, or of boils, or carbuncle. If this patient had been lost sight of, he might fairly have been added to the list of curables, but his history is confirmatory of the opinion held by most English psychologists, that general paralysis, as met with in Asylums, is an incurable form of mental disease.

S. R., No. 1084. This patient, a chronic maniac, had been an inmate of the Asylum for 11 years, and suffered from heart disease of long standing, and emphysema. She was subject to occasional attacks of bronchitis. On February 28th, she was laid up with bronchitis, the breathing was distressed, and the face and head were much congested and livid from the imperfect arterialization of blood in the lungs, and faulty action of the heart. On March 1st, when she was recovering from her chest affection, she became suddenly paralyzed on the right side, with coma and stertorous breathing. The ordinary remedies failed to arouse her, and she succumbed to the disease on the sixth day of her illness. At the post-mortem examination, the aorta was found to be much dilated ; the inner coat had undergone atheromatous degeneration, and was in spots studded with earthy plates, which projected somewhat from the surface. Fibrinous clots of recent formation were adhering to these projections ; they were slightly coloured and consistent, but could be peeled off with slight force. On tracing up the vessels from the aorta, the left carotid, at its point of division, was found to be plugged with a firm coagulum, which extended into both the internal and external branches

of the common carotid. On opening the artery, the clot was firm and spindle shaped, about the size and shape of a common leech; it was fibrinous and pale, and completely plugged the orifices of both vessels. The internal coat of the artery was roughened from atheromatous deposit, and was stained with blood pigment deposited from the plug. The brain was much congested, and the vessels at the base were diseased.

In this case, no doubt owing to the imperfect and sluggish flow of blood through the lungs, and the feeble action of the heart, the blood in passing over the roughened surface of the aorta, deposited a portion of its fibrin, which coagulated. A small piece of this coagulum was next washed off into the current of blood, and carried up the left carotid, until its progress was arrested at the point of division of the vessel where its calibre becomes much smaller. It thus formed a nucleus, around which more fibrin was deposited, until the supply of blood to the left side of the brain was cut off, and paralysis of the opposite side was the result.

Such a well marked case of embolism does not often occur in the practice of the Asylum, but it is probable that embolism is a not uncommon cause of paralysis and death among our patients. May not embolism of the pulmonary artery and other vessels be an occasional cause of the sudden death, which is usually attributed to syncope, of patients suffering from acute mania? And again, may not thrombosis of the cerebral sinuses or embolia, be found in epileptics who die suddenly?

M. W. No. 2644, an epileptic, had been in the Asylum 13 months, she was subject to slight epileptic fits at night, and on two occasions she had a severe series of fits with coma, which scarcely intermitted for thirty-six hours. In the intervals she complained of pain in the head, and weakness of sight. On her admission, she had a delusion that her food was poisoned. She died in an epileptic fit on Feb. 9th, 1864.

At the post mortem examination, the surface of the brain was dotted with echinococcus cysts, ten or more in number, and varying in size from that of a hazel nut to the size of a pigeon's egg. The cysts were semi-transparent and homogeneous in structure; they were filled with a serous looking fluid, in which floated a number of flocculent bodies. By careful dissection of the sac, the head of the worm with its short body, was found adhering to the germinal membrane, and by the aid of the microscope the row of cephalic hooklets and suckorial disks were clearly demonstrated. This

form of parasitism, fortunately, is of rare occurrence, though in less important parts of the body, the liver and other viscera, it is by no means uncommon. The disease is strictly analagous, both in its nature, and in the effects it produces, to the "sturdy" or "staggers" in sheep, which is caused by an allied form of parasite, the *cenurus cerebralis*.

The best clinical history of hydatids in the brain, with illustrative cases gathered from various and scattered sources, is to be found in Davaine's *Traité des Entozoaires*, &c., Paris, 1860.

No. 1912, whose death was caused by a burn and phthisis, is interesting only from its novel origin. She was exercising as usual, in the airing court, on the 6th of October, when a large burning flake of soot from the central kitchen chimney fell on her linen dress and ignited it, the wind blowing strongly at the time. The inner side of the right arm and right side of the body were much burnt. The attendants were, fortunately at hand, or the results might have been much worse. The burns progressed favourably, and were healing rapidly, and but for the existence of phthisis a reasonable hope of recovery might have been anticipated.

For some time past the thermometer has been employed in the daily medical practice of the wards, and its use has fully justified the belief, that the results give important indications in the diagnosis and treatment of mental, as well as of the more ordinary bodily diseases met with in Asylums. Physicians engaged in the treatment of the insane have unusual difficulties to encounter, both in diagnosis, and in carrying out the subsequent treatment; this arises mainly from the frequent inability and unwillingness of the patients to give any information about themselves or their complaints. In this respect, the treatment of the bodily infirmities of the insane bears a close resemblance to that of children, who are unable to make their wants and sufferings known; the physiognomy is often the key to the interpretation of the nature of the disease. Of the various acquirements of an alienist physician, there is none of greater importance than an intimate knowledge of the physiognomy of bodily as well as of mental disease. An illustration, not uncommon, may be mentioned, that at the daily visits in the wards, patients, though uncomplaining, or perhaps even asserting that they were never better, are suspected of having, *e.g.*, pneumonia, bronchitis, or phthisis, and the opinion formed at first sight, is verified by subsequent examination. It is often difficult to make a satisfactory physical examination of the

state of the lungs and heart, owing to the patient's obstinacy or excitement; they frequently hold their breath when told to do otherwise, or make noises which mask the natural breath sounds, and perform other vagaries which are familiar to most practitioners, and it is only by calling to one's aid every means which may throw any light on the nature of the disease, that a correct conclusion can be arrived at.

The clinical use of the thermometer is of comparatively recent introduction, but there is no doubt that it will in future take its place among the older and more tried instruments of our art—the stethoscope, test tube, and microscope. A series of experiments, carefully conducted, and extending over a considerable period, would be of great value and interest, and, no doubt ere long, observations on this subject will be forthcoming from some of our Asylums, of the typical curves of temperature in mania and other diseases, similar to those published by Wunderlich in Germany, and by Parkes and Ringer, on fevers, pneumonia, and phthisis, in our own country.

A cursory view only, can, in the present place, be taken of the value of thermometry in Asylum practice; it will prove to be of great service in the prognosis and treatment of acute mania, especially in those cases which partake of the typhoid type of the disease, with sleeplessness, excitement, gradual wasting, and tendency to death from exhaustion; the temperature of the body is often from three to five degrees above the natural standard, and in proportion to the departure from this average (98° F.) is danger to be feared. Both the wasting of the body and the high temperature in such cases are due to the same cause,—viz., the rapidity with which retrograde metamorphosis, and the disintegrating processes are going on within the body, and are at all times certain indications for the employment of stimulants, or, in more homely phraseology, the combustion going on within must be fed with strong fuel from without.

In general paralytics, whose nutritive processes are carried on sluggishly and imperfectly, the temperature is often one or two degrees below the average, but on the access of maniacal excitement, to which they are frequently subject, the temperature immediately rises, and again recedes as they lapse into their former quietude. During their *congestive attacks*, when epileptiform fits or complete coma suddenly comes on, there is generally a considerable elevation of temperature. In the case of a general

paralytic patient, who died recently, the temperature of the body for some time remained at 96° , two degrees below the healthy standard, but an hour after one of these *congestive attacks* with twitchings of the extremities, the temperature rose to 105° , and on the following day to 106° ; thus, in less than thirty-six hours, the temperature rose ten degrees. In this case, the temperature indicated great danger, and the patient died thirty-six hours from the commencement of the attack. In the investigation of the bodily diseases ordinarily met with in Asylums, thermometry is of great service in the diagnosis of phthisis and tuberculosis. The latent form of the disease is frequently met with, with an absence of the ordinary symptoms of cough, &c., and even on making a physical examination of the chest, it is at times difficult to make a satisfactory diagnosis: but if the thermometer be employed daily, and the evening temperature be constantly two or more degrees above the average, we may safely conclude that the patient has phthisis. It is, of course, assumed that every source of error has been eliminated, with an absence of other diseases, and that this indication be taken in conjunction with the general evidence. The diagnosis of the early stages of phthisis is of the more importance, as it is only in this stage, that in the overcrowded wards of Asylums, we can hope to benefit our patients to any extent. In pneumonia also, its indications are of importance, as patients who occasionally oppose obstacles to a careful auscultation of the chest will seldom object to allow the bulb of a thermometer to be placed in their axilla; and it has the additional advantage that they can exert no control over its accurate readings.

A greater number of male patients have been employed on the farm during the past year, in making the necessary alterations and improvements on the land recently purchased. The farm buildings now in course of erection, have afforded an ample source of daily employment. The whole of the excavations, and much of the masonry and carpentry, have been done by Asylum hands.

The average weekly cost of maintenance, medicine, clothing and care of patients during the year has been 9s.

	s.	d.
Provisions	4	6
Clothing	1	2
Salaries and wages	1	4
Necessaries, <i>e.g.</i> , fuel, light, washing, &c.	0	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Surgery and dispensary	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wine, spirits	0	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Furniture and bedding	0	8
Garden and farm	0	3
Miscellaneous, viz., other charges	0	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
	9	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Less monies received for goods and produce sold	0	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
	9	0

The amusements continue as in former years, with a few additions from time to time. The weekly dances are a great source of innocent enjoyment; the Christmas and New Year's balls have been attended with great success.

During the winter, your Superintendent has given weekly readings to the patients, and occasional lectures on popular subjects. The subjects selected have been from the works of popular authors, and have comprised readings from Dickens' *Pickwick Papers*, *Oliver Twist*, English versions of some of Molière's Comedies, *The Ingoldsby Legends*, &c. The lectures have been of a simple nature; on the History of Newspapers, with an account of Paper Making, Printing, &c.; Iron, an account of the operations of roasting, blasting, casting, rolling, wire manufacture, &c. Your Superintendent has been pleasurably rewarded for his efforts to amuse and instruct the patients, by the great interest they have taken at these weekly meetings, the pleasure with which they anticipate them, and, he is glad also to add, that it has given many something to think and talk about during the week, and the hope may be expressed that it has been the means of arousing some from a state of apathy and listlessness.

The most important alteration in the central Asylum buildings during the year, has been the fitting up of the old workroom as a dormitory, containing 12 beds, and the conversion of the gardener's seed, root, and tool rooms into a workroom for needlewomen (32 ft. by 20), with an adjoining storeroom and room for the attendant needlewoman. At the North Cottage a cheerful, light and airy day room, with pantry and wash house adjoining, supplementary to the

dormitory above mentioned, has been obtained by converting a lumber room, little used, with adjoining nurse's room, &c. The whole of the work was done by the patients, and our staff of artizans; the whole expense of flooring, plastering, papering, &c., did not exceed £150, which was defrayed out of the Building and Repair Account. These rooms are among some of the pleasantest in the Asylum. Of minor improvements may be mentioned, the removal of the wire blinds in the dormitories, and in No. 6 Gallery; the removal of the screen in No. 6 Gallery; the painting of several of the galleries, and papering and colouring of some of the dormitories, which have enlivened the appearance of the wards, and exercised a beneficial influence on the patients. Much remains to be done in this respect, and it is hoped that when the labour now concentrated on the farm buildings is no longer required, further improvements will be carried out in the Asylum; among which may be especially mentioned, the removal of the objectionable asphalte flooring, and its substitution by wooden flooring, in all the galleries and day rooms. These alterations would conduce greatly to the health and comfort of the patients.

(Signed)

G. SYMES SAUNDERS, M.B., (LOND.)

Member of the Royal College of Physicians.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TABLE No. 1.

FORMS OF DISEASE ON ADMISSION.

Mania.....	80
Melancholia	44
Dementia	17
General Paralysis	18
Imbecility	4
Idiocy	3
Presented no symptoms of Insanity.....	3
Total	169

TABLE No. 2.

AGE ON ADMISSION.*

From 5 years to 10.....	1
„ 10 „ 20.....	6
„ 20 „ 30.....	27
„ 30 „ 40.....	32
„ 40 „ 50.....	36
„ 50 „ 60.....	32
„ 60 „ 70.....	21
„ 70 „ 80.....	9
„ 80 „ 90.....	1
Unknown	4
Total	169

TABLE No. 3.

ASSIGNED CAUSES OF ILLNESS IN PATIENTS
ADMITTED.*

After Child Birth	1
Anxiety and trouble	4
Congenital	3
Carbuncle	1
Disappointed affections.....	1
Disease of the brain.....	5
Debility	3
Epilepsy	7
Excitement	1
Fall	2
Fever	2
Fright.....	2
Hereditary Tendency	11
Injuries to the Head	1
Irregular Health	2
Intemperance	4
Loss of Employment	2
Loss of Property	4
Loss of Relatives	3
Mental Excitement	3
Remorse	1
Religious Excitement	7
Unknown	98
Witchcraft	1
Total	169

* The above are taken from the Admission Papers.

TABLE No. 4.

DURATION OF ATTACK PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.*

Under 2 months	78
From 2 to 4 months	25
„ 4 to 6 „	8
„ 6 to 12 „	14
„ 1 to 3 years.....	15
Above 3 years	12
Congenital	5
Unknown	12
Total	169

TABLE No. 5.

OCCUPATIONS OF THOSE ADMITTED.*

Agricultural Labourers	20	Lodging house keeper	1
„ Wives... ..	6	Late Officer in the Army	1
„ Son	1	Late Private Royal Engineers ...	1
„ Daughter	1	Master Mariners	3
Accountant	1	Mariner	1
Artilleryman	1	Marine Store dealer's wife	1
Boot and Shoemakers	4	Miner's wife	1
„ Wife	1	Mason	1
Bonnet makers	1	„ Wife of	1
Baker's assistant	1	„ Widow of	1
Blacksmith	1	Milliner	1
„ Wife of	1	Miller's Wife	1
Butcher and Innkeeper	1	Needlewomen	2
Blockmaker	1	No occupation	7
Baker	1	Officer H.M. Custom's, widow of	1
Carter	1	Porters	2
Cabinet maker	1	Painter and Glazier	1
Clerk at an Inn	1	Paupers	2
Charwomen	3	Pensioner.....	1
Carpenters	2	„ Wife of	1
Chemist	1	Pauper Idiots	1
Cooper	1	Railway Labourer	1
Cook at a Hospital.....	1	Sailor's wives	3
Draper	1	Shipwright	1
Dressmakers	3	Sawyer	1
Druggist's wife	1	Sergeant of Police, wife of ...	1
Domestic servants	24	Schoolmistress	1
Farmer's wife	1	Sempstress	3
Fish vendor	1	Sailmaker	1
Farm Bailiff's widow	1	Tinman	1
Farmers	4	Tailors	3
Fishermen	2	Trunkmaker	1
Governess	1	Tailoress	1
Gardener	1	Thatchers	2
„ Wife of	1	Traveller	1
Housekeeper	1	Unknown	9
Hawker.....	1	Washerwoman	1
Horsebreaker	1	Weaver	1
Joiner	1	Watchmaker	1
Laundress	2		
Lacemakers	3		

169

* The above are taken from the Admission Papers.

TABLE No. 6.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ORDINARILY EMPLOYED.

MALES.

Cleaning Wards	...	...	...	...	...	40
Assisting Steward	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Masons	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Baker	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Brewer	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Engineer	...	...	...	...	...	7
Attending Piggery	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bookbinding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tinman ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carpenters ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Coir Pickers	...	...	...	...	...	40
Emptying and Refilling Beds	...	...	...	...	...	12
Gardening and Spade Husbandry	...	...	...	...	...	36
Farm and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	24
Organist ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Painters ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Shoemakers ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Tailors ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Turning the Mangle	...	...	...	...	...	1
Turning the Wringing Machine	...	...	...	...	...	2
Turning the Washing Machine...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Washing Clothes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Weaver ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mat Maker ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Working in Stables and with Horses	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carrying Coals	...	...	...	...	...	2
Carrying Ashes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cutting up Firewood	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assisting the Porter	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ in Kitchen	...	...	...	...	...	1

219

FEMALES.

Cleaning Galleries, Bed Rooms, Knives and Forks, Making Beds, and other Domestic employments	...	...	...	...	69
Laundry, Washing House, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	34
Kitchens ...	...	...	...	...	20
Needle Workers	...	...	...	...	126
Stocking Knitters	...	...	...	...	1

250

Total Number of Male and Female Patients ordinarily
Employed 469

TABLE No. 7.
DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1864.

Discharged Recovered.

<i>No. in Admission Book.</i>	<i>Age on Admis- sion.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Length of time Insane on Admission.</i>	<i>Residence in Asylum.</i>	<i>Form of Disease.</i>
				<i>Days.</i>	
2784	38	F	7 or 8 months	69	Mania
2698	19	F	3 or 4 weeks	223	Melancholia
2744	36	F	2 weeks	159	Mania
2702	39	F	1 week	219	Melancholia
2762	20	M	2 months	124	Mania
2724	14	M	7 weeks	189	Dementia
2514	56	F	3 weeks	635	Mania
2768	21	M	3 weeks	124	Imbecility
2749	31	F	1 week	167	Mania
2788	18	E	1 month	113	Mania
2803	—	M	unknown	76	Mania
2833	24	F	1 week	42	No symptoms of insanity
2794	39	M	2 weeks	133	Mania
2814	51	F	6 or 7 weeks	82	Melancholia
2772	68	M	2 weeks	168	Melancholia
2767	37	F	1 month	213	General paralysis
2791	43	F	6 weeks	164	Melancholia
2399	49	M	12 days	921	Mania
2839	28	M	3 weeks	39	Typho Mania
2790	40	F	1 month	168	Mania
2690	23	F	unknown	358	Mania of epilepsy
2859	20	F	unknown	24	Mania
2562	67	F	3 years	644	Melancholia
2755	35	M	10 days	244	Mania
2765	31	F	9 weeks	230	Mania
2835	60	M	2 weeks	74	Mania
2856	55	M	10 years	58	Mania
2813	22	M	2 weeks	154	Mania
2745	48	F	6 weeks	305	Melancholia
2853	70	M	2 weeks	69	Mania
2722	32	M	1 month	338	Mania
2821	41	M	1 week	135	Mania
2716	32	F	1 month	364	Melancholia
2798	67	M	2 months	216	Melancholia
2882	29	F	2 weeks	49	Mania
2828	57	F	2 weeks	142	Mania
2894	47	M	4 weeks	20	Mania
2851	49	F	5 weeks	108	Melancholia
2766	21	M	2 weeks	293	Melancholia
2870	25	M	2 months	80	Mania
2883	30	M	15 months	74	Mania
2782	52	M	2 weeks	275	Mania
2844	28	F	2 weeks	139	Mania
2880	38	M	4 months	79	Mania
2820	—	M	2 weeks	196	Mania
2884	63	M	3 months	97	Melancholia
2878	45	F	5 days	85	Mania

<i>No. in Admission Book.</i>	<i>Age on Admission.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Length of time Insane on Admission.</i>	<i>Residence in Asylum.</i>	<i>Form of Disease.</i>
				<i>Days.</i>	
2868	30	F	unknow	104	Mania
2914	36	F	a few weeks	36	No symptoms of insanity
2908	24	F	5 days	51	Mania
2936	—	M	unknown	28	No symptoms of insanity
2850	41	F	1 year 6 months	173	Melancholia
2904	54	M	3 weeks	63	Mania
2891	19	F	5 weeks	118	Mania
2909	43	F	3 weeks	73	Mania
2555	36	M	8 months	799	Dementia
2683	49	F	10 weeks	159	Mania
2830	18	F	2 weeks	233	Mania
2890	40	F	2 weeks	127	Mania
2933	20	M	3 days	36	Mania
2912	39	M	3 days	83	Mania
2926	68	F	several weeks	75	Melancholia
2775	23	F	10 days	379	Mania
2950	18	F	2 weeks	46	Acute Mania
2951	43	F	1 week	46	Mania
2940	50	F	3 years	71	Dementia with common paralysis
2941	26	F	1 week	74	Epileptic mania
2696	17	F	2 weeks	277	Mania
2633	32	M	3 weeks	663	Melancholia

Discharged in care of Friends.

2687	40	F	some months	271	Mania
2795	48	M	2 weeks	120	Mania
2802	27	F	1 month	228	Mania
2523	27	F	7 days	800	Mania
2900	51	F	6 months	127	Melancholia
2807	55	F	2 years	130	Mania
1161	46	M	unknown	3909	Mania

Removed to other Asylums.

2613	37	M	several days	575	General paralysis
2593	20	F	2 weeks	743	Mania
277	—	M	unknown	6098	Dementia
699	—	M	unknown	5038	Mania

Removed to Unions.

2816	59	M	6 months	79	Melancholia
2818	24	F	1 and 2 years	72	Mania
565	57	F	unknown	5895	Mania
1520	50	M	20 years	3075	Dementia
1246	29	F	unknown	3492	Mania

TABLE No. 8.
OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1864.

<i>No. in Admis. Book.</i>	<i>Age at Death</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Residence in Asylum.</i>			<i>Form of Mental Disease when admitted.</i>	<i>Apparent cause of Death.</i>
			<i>Y.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>D.</i>		
60	75	M	18	5	12	Imbecility	Old age
112	74	F	18	4	4	Mania	Emphysema and heart disease
2644	52	F	1	0	11	Mania	Epilepsy
2607	59	F	1	3	14	Mania	Apoplexy (sanguineous)
697	44	M	14	2	24	Maniacal	Phthisis
2572	89	F	1	5	25	Mania	Old age
2799	45	M		2	11	Mania	Phthisis and exhaustion from mania
2780	63	M		3	21	General paralysis	General paralysis
2723	50	M		7	12	General paralysis	General paralysis
1895	63	F	5	4	9	Mania	Bronchitis, heart disease, and old age
2194	68	F	3	6	21	Dementia	Phthisis
1199	30	F	9	11	2	Epilepsy with de- mentia	Epilepsy
1084	52	F	11	0	20	Chronic mania	Emphysema, embolism, coma and paralysis
2671	70	M		11	4	Mania	Senile decay
2101	79	M	4	1	15	Dementia	Old age
2359	60	F	2	7	11	General paralysis	General paralysis
2308	68	F	2	10	20	Melancholia	Natural decay and gangrene of feet
946	67	F	12	4	9	Epilepsy	Epilepsy
2481	52	M	1	11	24	Dementia	General paralysis
2844	76	F			9	Mania	Exhaustion after acute melancholia and old age
2241	60	F	3	4	10	Mania	Phthisis
2591	26	M	1	5	22	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2250	80	F	3	3	26	Melancholia	Old age
2335	35	F	2	9	22	Melancholia	Phthisis
2643	29	M	1	2	0	Dementia	General paralysis and phthisis
828	78	M	13	4	16	Chronic Mania	Senile gangrene of foot and leg
2855	64	M			5	Melancholia	Exhaustion from acute melancholia and refusal of food prior to admission
2728	21	M		9	15	Dementia with epilepsy	Phthisis and abscess of shoulder
2653	23	M	1	1	27	Mania	Phthisis
2367	25	F	2	8	2	Acute mania	Acute phthisis
2863	54	F			5	Dementia with epilepsy	Renal disease, bronchitis, and epilepsy
1753	56	M	6	4	28	Chronic mania	Cirrhosis of the liver and ascites
2861	71	F			8	Melancholia	Old age and extreme debility
2809	44	M		3	28	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2867	42	M			22	Idiotcy	Diarrhœa
1622	75	F	7	3	5	Melancholia	Old age and heart disease
2847	61	M		1	27	Melancholia sui- cidal	Exhaustion from melancholia and heart disease
2756	42	M		8	16	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2801	65	M		5	13	Melancholia	Exhaustion from melancholia and fatty degeneration of heart and cerebral arteries
2688	31	F	1	0	22	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2865	43	M			21	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2550	38	M	1	10	27	General paralysis	General paralysis

<i>No. in Admis. Book.</i>	<i>Age at Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Residence in Asylum.</i>	<i>Form of Mental Disease when admitted.</i>	<i>Apparent cause of Death.</i>
2804	25	F	7 0	Epileptic mania	Epilepsy
2697	31	M	1 4 24	General paralysis	Diarrhœa and general paralysis
1200	60	F	10 2 0	Dementia	Apoplexy
2236	43	M	3 8 3	Maniacal with general paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
196	41	F	18 6 29	Mania	Phthisis and disease of uterus
2899	67	M	12	Melancholia	Exhaustion from refusal of food before admission, chronic bronchitis and emphysema
804	83	F	13 9 15	Mania	Senile decay
2898	60	M	18	Melancholia	Diarrhœa and exhaustion after melancholia
1765	70	F	6 5 28	Melancholia	Senile decay
2432	72	F	2 6 4	Dementia	Senile decay
1977	33	F	5 2 29	Mania with epilepsy	Epilepsy
1590	83	F	7 6 19	Mania	Old age
2881	48	M	2 7	Mania	Abscess of brain and disease of kidneys
1551	64	M	7 10 26	Mania	Senile decay
2810	42	F	6 27	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2871	78	F	3 5	Melancholia	Old age and exhaustion after melancholia
1516	38	M	8 2 4	Idiotcy	Phthisis
1948	15	M	5 5 10	Imbecility with epilepsy	Phthisis and gangrene of the lung
2536	24	F	2 1 10	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2760	41	M	10 25	General paralysis	General paralysis
2910	49	M	1 5	Dementia from softening of the brain	Disease of the brain
826	45	F	13 9 17	Mania	Phthisis
2929	54	M	7	Imbecility	Erysipelas of the leg and gangrene of the foot
2707	37	M	1 2 22	General paralysis	General paralysis
2585	23	M	1 11 30	Epilepsy	Epilepsy
2902	18	M	2 23	Mania	Exhaustion from diarrhœa with long standing hernia and hydrocele
2053	23	F	5 0 21	Dementia	Phthisis
2921	47	M	1 28	General paralysis	General paralysis
1987	66	M	5 5 7	Mania	Disease of the heart, liver & kidneys
2759	25	F	1 1 6	Epilepsy	Epileptic coma
2785	40	M	1 0 4	General paralysis	General paralysis
1576	41	F	8 0 1	Mania	Phthisis
2970	57	F	1	Acute mania	Exhaustion from acute mania with heart disease
2963	62	M	28	General paralysis	Renal disease and peritonitis
2869	57	M	7 18	Dementia	Softening of the brain and congestion of the lungs
1912	56	F	6 0 15	Mania	Gradual exhaustion from a burn and phthisis
2889	62	F	5 21	Melancholia	Old age and exhaustion after melancholia
2278	29	M	3 10 18	Epilepsy	Phthisis and diarrhœa
2446	32	F	1 11 19	General paralysis	General paralysis and phthisis
2650	70	F	10 28	Melancholia	Cancer of the lung

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the Annual Number of Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths since the Opening of the Asylum, with percentages of Recoveries and Deaths.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Admissions.</i>	<i>Discharges.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of Deaths.</i>	<i>Percentage of Recoveries.</i>	<i>Number in Asylum at end of Year.</i>	<i>Average number Resident during the Year.</i>
1845-46 } 18 months }	344	62	53	..	12.75	229	..
1847	139	33	19	6.1	46.	316	278
1848	116	46	35	10.4	36.2	357	335
1849	111	52	30	8.	42.3	380	372
1850	131	62	37	9.36	44.27	412	395
1851	119	57	47	11.	42.8	428	425
1852	116	56	30	6.6	52.	459	449
1853	98	64	47	10.25	57.1	444	458
1854	133	52	49	10.8	30.75	476	451
1855	143	86	46	11.5	51.7	478	478
1856	156	72	40	8.	31.	520	490
1857	154	78	41	7.5	45.	555	544
1858	157	92	51	9.	55.	569	566
1859	175	87	56	9.	42.	602	594
1860	165	108	80	13.3	59.4	579	592
1861	170	85	52	8.7	48.	616	595
1862	208	99	56	8.75	40.8	669	651
1863	174	92	77	11.6	42.	674	662
1864	169	85	82	12.16	41.4	676	674

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the Number of Pauper Lunatics and Idiots in the County of Devon, including those in the County Asylum, in Workhouses, residing with Friends and others.

	In the County Asylum.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Friends.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Axminster	7	10	17	3	4	7	1	3	4
Barnstaple	17	18	35	3	6	9	4	8	12
Bideford	12	13	25	3	2	5	3	12	15
Crediton	9	14	23	7	7	14	8	4	12
County of Devon ..	6	6	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exeter	32	20	52	6	7	13	5	7	12
Devonport	18	35	53	6	15	21	3	3	6
East Stonehouse ..	3	9	12	3	2	5	1	..	1
Dartmouth Borough ..	1	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honiton	11	21	32	2	1	3	14	8	22
Holsworthy	3	6	9	4	..	4	2	2	4
Kingsbridge	10	11	21	3	3	6	3	5	8
Newton	26	36	62	6	10	16	1	6	7
Okehampton	11	9	20	2	4	6	10	11	21
Plymouth	20	20	40	20	24	44	11	14	25
Plympton St. Mary ..	9	19	28	3	5	8	3	7	10
Southmolton	7	8	15	5	7	12	1	3	4
St. Thomas	39	54	93	13	11	24	13	24	37
Tavistock	10	15	25	1	8	9	7	8	15
Tiverton	9	20	29	3	..	3	13	11	24
Torrington	4	11	15	3	9	12	..	3	3
Totnes	14	26	40	..	..	..	6	8	14
Wellington	..	4	4	1	2	3	1	5	6
Taunton	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Other Counties	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	279	397	676	97	127	224	110	153	263

DIETARY TABLE.

BREAKFAST.			DINNER.		SUPPER.	
	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.	MALES.	FEMALES.
SUNDAY .	1 pint of milk thickened with oatmeal & flour; 6 ozs. of bread; (working wards 8 ozs.)	1 pint of milk thickened with oatmeal & flour; 4 ozs. of bread, (working wards 1 pint cocoa)	5 ozs. roast meat, without bone, 2 ozs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, and vegetables or pudding	4 ozs. roast meat, without bone, 2 ozs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, and vegetables or pudding	1 pint milk, thickened with oatmeal & flour, and 6 ozs. bread	1 pint tea, 4 ozs. bread $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. butter weekly
MONDAY .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Meat and vegetable pie, viz., 6 ozs. paste, 2 ozs. meat; vegetables a sufficient quantity	Same as Males	Working wards, 6 ozs. bread, 2 ozs. cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer	Other wards, 1 pint milk thickened with oatmeal and flour, — ozs. bread.
TUESDAY .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Boiled meat, bread, and vegetables, same quantities as Sunday	Boiled meat as Sunday	Ditto .	Ditto
WEDNES- DAY }	Ditto .	Ditto .	Meat puddings, same quantities as Monday	Meat pudding same quantities as Monday	Ditto .	Ditto
THURSDAY	Ditto .	Ditto .	Same as Tuesday	Same as Tuesday	Ditto .	Ditto
FRIDAY .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto
SATURDAY.	Ditto .	Ditto .	1 pint pea soup, with 2 ozs. meat, 2 ozs. bread, $\frac{1}{2}$ pint beer, varied by substituting rhubarb, &c., when in season	Same as Males	Ditto .	Ditto

LUNCHEON AND EXTRA } For Patients working in the Wards, Kitchen, { $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of beer at eleven o'clock and four o'clock,
ALLOWANCE } Laundry, Workshops, Farm and Garden { 2 ozs. of bread and 1 oz. of cheese.
Extra diet for the Sick, with wine, brandy, &c., is ordered at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

List of Officers and Servants.

OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.
† Medical Superintendent	500	0	0
* Assistant Medical Officer	100	0	0
Chaplain	210	0	0
Steward and Clerk of Asylum	130	0	0
Clerk to the Committee of Visitors	60	0	0
* Housekeeper	60	0	0

SERVANTS, (MALE.)

* Head Attendant	45	0	0
* 1 Attendant at £28, 3 ditto at £26 each	106	0	0
* 1 Ditto, at £25	25	0	0
* 1 Ditto, at £24	24	0	0
* 2 Night Watches. at £23 each	46	0	0
* 2 Attendant, at £22	44	0	0
* 5 Ditto, at £20 each	100	0	0
1 Gardener	46	16	0
Brewer at £1 per week			
* Baker at 12s. ditto			
* House Porter	25	0	0
* Attendant and Tailor	29	0	0
† 1 Gate Keeper	20	16	0
† 1 Engineer and Gas Maker	54	12	0
1 Shoemaker	46	16	0
1 Assisiant ditto	39	0	0
	85	16	0

FEMALE.

* Head Attendant	30	0	0
* 1 Cook	25	0	0
* 1 Cook at New House	16	0	0
* 1 Assistant Cook	12	0	0
* 1 Kitchen Maid	10	0	0
* 1 House Maid	12	0	0
* 1 Needlewoman	19	0	0
* 2 Night Watches at £15	30	0	0
* 1 Laundress	25	0	0
* Assistant ditto, at £14, 2 ditto at £12 each	38	0	0
* 2 Attendants at £20 each	40	0	0
* 1 Ditto, at £18	18	0	0
* 1 Ditto	15	0	0
* 6 Ditto, at £14	84	0	0
* 1 Ditto, at £13	13	0	0
* 13 Ditto, at £12	156	0	0

† Marked thus, have furnished house, light, fire, vegetables, and washing.

* Marked thus, have apartments, board, and washing.

‡ Marked thus, have an unfurnished house.

Without any mark, are non-resident, and have no other emoluments.

General Statement of Receipts and Payments of the

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance due from Treasurer on 1st January, 1864	2674	18	2
Balance due from Steward on his Petty Cash Account, on 1st January, 1864	8	3	11
Received for County and Borough Patients:			
	£	s.	d.
Axminster	395	18	8
Barnstaple, Union	1002	16	3
Ditto, Borough	63	6	0
Bideford, ditto	145	19	2
Ditto, Union	509	15	4
Crediton	518	11	7
County of Devon	328	12	0
Devonport	1300	18	1
Dartmouth	180	5	3
Exeter	1640	16	9
Heavitree Parish	35	11	5
Honiton	832	17	0
Holsworthy	175	5	4
Kingsbridge	457	8	8
Launceston	4	0	0
Newton Abbot	1463	11	7
Okehampton	436	14	8
Plymouth	906	18	6
Ditto, Town Council	377	5	7
Plympton St. Mary	636	6	0
East Stonehouse	275	8	3
South Molton	330	0	6
St. Thomas	2132	16	9
Taunton	69	12	1
Torrington	301	2	6
Tavistock	583	11	0
Tiverton, Borough	442	12	1
Ditto, Union	451	9	2
Totnes	915	9	1
Wellington	92	16	2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	16	2	10
Bridport	5	14	6
Helston	1	15	0
Haverford West	32	7	1
			17063 14 10
From Sale of Barley and Grass			148 2 0
„ Rags, &c.			10 6 6
„ Yeast sold by the Brewer			4 1 0
„ Lard, &c.			1 19 0
„ Grains, &c.			2 6 0
„ Mats, &c.			1 10 0
Rent of Allotments in the Field lately purchased of Mr. Calway, due previous to the Tenants giving up possession at Michaelmas, 1864			5 7 7
(Borough Payments £3757 3s. 4d.)			
Carried over	19920	9	0

Devon County Lunatic Asylum for the Year 1864.

PAYMENTS.

Salaries and Wages (see Detail, page 27).

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Officers' Salaries (<i>see List</i>)	1017	10	0			
Servants' Wages (including occasional Attendants)	1281	9	2			
Occasional Schoolmaster	10	8	0			
				2309	7	2

Milk, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. (supplied by Contract).

(Average Contract price for the year—Scald Milk, 3½d. per gall.; New ditto, 11d.; Butter, 1s. 5d. per lb.; Cheese, 1l 11s. 5d. per cwt.)

Milk, 344l 6s. 7d.; Butter, 353l 6s. 2d.; Cheese, 179l 13s. 2d.; Eggs, 36l 8s. 6d.				913	14	5
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Meat and Fish (Quarterly Contract).

(Average price of Meat for the year—2l 12s. 1d. per cwt.)

Butchers' Meat	3262	14	3			
Fish	8	8	0			
				3271	2	3

Flour and Oatmeal (Quarterly Contract).

(Average price for the year—Flour, 28s. 2¾d. per sack; Oatmeal, 13s. 1½d. per cwt.)

Flour, 1612l 17s. 8d.; Oatmeal, 62l 2s. 6d.				1675	0	2
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Potatoes (Contract price during the year—7½d. per score).

Potatoes				117	3	11
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Malt, Hops, Brewing, &c. (Contract prices).

(Average price during the year—Malt, 6s. 8½d. per bushel; Hops, 6l 18s. 3d. per cwt.)

Malt	937	16	3			
Hops	204	18	5			
Corks and Shives	3	8	6			
				1146	3	2

Groceries (as per Contract prices).

(Average prices during the year—Tea, 3s. per lb.; Coffee, 1s. 4d. per lb.; Cocoa, 105s. per cwt.; Loaf Sugar, 52s. 6d. per cwt.; Moist Sugar, 43s. per cwt.; Peas, 5s. 4½d. per bushel; Rice, 13s. 10½d. per cwt.)

Tea	246	0	6			
Coffee, 65l; Cocoa, 63l 16s.	128	16	0			
Loaf Sugar, 28l 9s. 6d.; Moist Sugar, 132l 3s. 3d.	160	12	9			
Peas, 14l 9d.; Rice, 32l 5s.	46	5	9			
Pepper, 8l 6s. 10d.; Salt, 7l 16s. 2d.	16	3	0			
Spice, 1l 1s. 9d.; Ginger, 9s. 6d.	1	11	3			
Mustard, 9l 8s.; Saltpetre, 18s.	10	6	0			
Carraway Seeds, 19s.; Tapioca, 9s.	1	8	0			
Sago, 13s. 1d.; Currants, 2l 3s. 8d.	2	16	9			
Chickory, 16s. 4d.; Lemons, 2s. 6d.		18	10			
Arrowroot, 4l 13s. 4d.; Groats, 1s. 5d.	4	14	9			
Fruit	18	19	6			
				638	13	1

Carried over . . . 10071 14 2

General Statement of Receipts

	£	s.	d.
Brought over .	19920	9	0

Carried over .	19920	9	0
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and Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over				100	7	1
<i>Medicine and Surgery.</i>						
Drugs	80	6	5			
Water Cushions	4	18	6			
				85	4	11
<i>Wines, Spirits, &c.</i>						
Sherry, 8l 8s. ; Port, 35l 4s.	43	12	0			
Brandy, 72l ; Gin, 1l 16s.	73	16	0			
Rum, 1l 10s. ; Vinegar, 2l 5s. 8d.	3	15	8			
				121	3	8
<i>Tobacco, Snuff, and Pipes (Contract prices).</i>						
(Average prices for the year—Tobacco, 3s. 0½d. per lb. ; Snuff, 2s. 11½d. per lb.)						
Tobacco, 97l 18s. 4d. ; Snuff, 57l 19s. 8d.	155	18	0			
Pipes	2	15	0			
				158	13	0
<i>Washing, Cleansing, and Scouring (Contract prices).</i>						
(Average prices during the year—Milbay Soap, 32s. 0½d. per cwt. ; Soft Soap, 14s. 6d. per firkin ; Washing Powder, 11s. per cwt. ; Soda, 5s. 7d. per cwt. ; Starch, 28s. per cwt. ; Blue, 6¾d. per lb.)						
Soap, 182l 5s. 6d. ; Soft Soap, 90l 14s. 3d.	272	19	9			
Washing and Cleansing Powder	36	19	9			
Soda, 4l 1s. 9d. ; Starch, 8l 13s. 2d.	12	14	11			
Blue, 10l 3s. 3d. ; Scouring Bricks, 3s.	10	6	3			
Black Lead, 3l 16s. ; Blacking, 3l 8d.	6	16	8			
House Flannel	47	0	3			
Oil, Tallow, &c., 8l 13s. 6d. ; Clothes Pins, 1s. 10d.	8	15	4			
				395	12	11
<i>Coals and Fuel (Contract prices).</i>						
(Average prices during the year—Newcastle Coal, 21s. 8d. per ton ; Steam Coal, 17s. 10¼d. per ton ; Gas Coal, 18s. 1½d. per ton.)						
Coals	865	12	9			
Furze, 10l 10s. ; Fire Wood, 13l 11s.	24	1	0			
				889	13	9
<i>Candles and Light (Contract prices).</i>						
(Average prices during the year—Dip Candles, 5s. 3d. per dozen lbs. ; Mould Candles, 6s. 4d. per dozen lbs. ; Composites, 7s. per dozen lbs. ; Sperm Oil, 7s. 6d. per gall. ; Colza Oil, 5s. per gall.)						
Candles, 19l 16s. 2d. ; Oil, 39l 1s. 3d.	58	17	5			
Lamps, Lanterns, and Repairs	8	0	7			
Wicks, 19s. 3d. ; Matches, 7l 0s. 6d.	7	19	9			
				74	17	9
Carried over				117	96	10 2

General Statement of Receipts

	£	s.	d.
Brought over .	19920	9	0

Carried over .	19920	9	0
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and Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over	.	11	796	10	2	

Clothing (Contract prices).

(Average prices during the year—Pilot Cloth, 7s. 1d. per yard; Corduroy, 3s. 2d. per yard; Prints, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard; Gingham, 9d. per yard; Shirting, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard; Shifting, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard; Flannel, 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard; Hose, 1s. 1d. per pair.)

Pilot Cloth	.	.	.	.	.	173	9	0
Corduroy	.	.	.	.	.	118	8	2
Cotton Prints, Gingham, Stuffs, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	245	2	4
Shirting, 74l 1s. 10d.; Shifting, 76l 9s.	.	.	.	.	.	150	10	10
Flannel and Serge	.	.	.	.	.	144	1	3
Hose	.	.	.	.	.	79	1	0
Linen, Calico, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	246	15	0
Bonnets	.	.	.	.	.	4	19	0
Liveries and Attendants' Jackets	.	.	.	.	.	56	4	2
Shawls, 51l 6s. 7d.; Men's Caps, 10l 11s. 9d.	.	.	.	.	.	61	18	4
Other Clothing, Working Materials, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	257	12	8
Duck, 20l 17s. 3d.; Making Jackets, 53l 6s.	.	.	.	.	.	74	3	3
Canvas and Wrappers	.	.	.	.	.	7	16	9
						1620	1	9

Leather, &c. (Contract prices).

Leather, &c., 183l 14s. 7d.; Women's Boots and Shoes, 247l	.	.	.	.	.	430	14	7
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Bedding, Furniture, and Matting (Contract prices).

(Average prices during the year—Sheeting, 1s. 10d. per yard; Blankets, 11s. 9d. per pair; Rugs, 8s. 9d. each; Hair, 1s. per lb.)

Sheeting	.	.	.	.	.	382	17	1
Blankets	.	.	.	.	.	50	10	0
Rugs	.	.	.	.	.	135	17	8
Hair and Feathers	.	.	.	.	.	47	8	0
Twine, Webbing, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	20	11	3
Carpeting	.	.	.	.	.	25	13	5
Blind Cord, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	6	7	6
Table Cloth, Towelling, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	21	19	9
Straw	.	.	.	.	.	47	10	0
Brushes, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	65	17	1
Beds, Furniture, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	51	1	6
Coir Yarn	.	.	.	.	.	41	6	1
Baskets, Flasket, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	8	8	0
Ticking, &c., 29l 8s. 6d.; Oil Cloth, 2l 12s. 6d.	.	.	.	.	.	32	1	0
Chairs, 9l 9s.; Waterproof Sheeting, 12l 2s.	.	.	.	.	.	21	11	0
Staves for Pails, Tubs, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	4	18	0
						963	17	4

Hardware, &c. (Contract prices).

Tinware, Ironmongery, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	103	8	9
Earthenware, Glass, &c.	.	.	.	.	.	99	17	4
						203	6	1

Carried over	.	.	.	.	.	15014	9	11
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General Statement of Receipts

	£	s.	d.
Brought over .	19920	9	0

Carried over .	19920	9	0
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and Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	Brought over			150	14	9 11
<i>Stationery, &c.</i>						
Stationery, Printing, &c.	43	8	7			
Advertising	38	4	7			
Books, Forms, &c.	14	19	9			
Waste Paper	6	7	2			
				103	0	1
<i>Postages, Parcels, and Carriage.</i>						
Postage, Post Bag, and Letter Carrier	25	7	8			
Carriage of Goods and Parcels	8	0	2			
Turnpikes	3	12	9			
				37	0	7
<i>Rates, Taxes, and Tithe.</i>						
Land and Assessed Taxes	3	4	8			
Poor, Highway, and Church Rates	10	0	7			
Property Tax	7	10	6			
Tithe	17	16	0			
Manor Rent	5	7				
				38	17	4
Insurance				2	15	0
Maintenance of Patients in Cottages on Trial (7s. per week)				158	18	0
Coffins (81 at 7s. 6d. each) 30l 7s. 6d.; Sawdust, 1l 7s. 6d.				31	15	0
<i>Patients' Amusements.</i>						
Paid for Teaching Singing	2	12	0			
Musicians	1	18	6			
Skittles, Draughts, &c.	2	16	8			
Slides for Magic Lantern	4	6				
				7	11	8
<i>Farm, Garden, and Piggery.</i>						
Cash Paid for 114 Pigs	193	19	0			
Provender (Barley Meal)	51	10	0			
Seeds for Garden and Farm	12	16	8			
Shoeing Horses	2	17	0			
Grinding Bones for Manure	2	14	3			
Guano, &c.	55	2	1			
Horse Labour	22	7	6			
Hay, Oats, &c., for Farm Horses	55	12	0			
Manure Cart, Mattocks and Repairs	24	8	0			
Thrashing Barley, &c.	6	12	6			
Lime	10	13	9			
Seed Potatoes	12	4	8			
Draining Tile	10	9	2			
Attendance and Medicine for Horses	5	15	0			
Reed, Spars, &c.	6	7	6			
				473	9	1
<i>Expenses incurred by the Escape of Patients</i>				2	16	6
<i>Ditto by Removal of Patients to other Asylums</i>				7	2	0
Carried over				15877	15	2

General Statement of Receipts

	£	s.	d.
Brought over .	19920	9	0
Balance due to Steward on his Petty Cash Account 31st December, 1864		11	3 11
Total	<u>£19931</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>

and Payments—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought over			.	1587	15	2
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>						
Paid for Lithographing	1	15	6			
Paid for Gutta Percha		12	7			
Christmas Boxes, 7s. 6d. ; Killing Rats, 1l	1	7	6			
Grinding Tailors' Shears		1	6			
Hay and Oats (Horses for Establishment).	51	7	0			
Periodicals	17	6	6			
Sundry Small Bills	8	3	11			
				80	14	6
<i>Payment to Building and Repair Account</i> ..			..	1411	18	6
<i>Balance in Treasurer's hands, 31st December, 1864</i> ..			..	2561	4	9
				£19931 12 11		

This Statement contains an Analysis made by the Clerk and Steward of Sundry Invoices of Goods received into Store at the Asylum, and Receipts and Payments in Cash, which have been Examined and Audited by the Finance Committee monthly.

DAN. B. DAVY, Chairman of Finance Committee.

JOHN BADCOCK, Clerk and Steward.

Building and Repair Account for the Year 1864.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasurer's hands, 1st January, 1864	315	1	1
Balance in Steward's hands, 1st January, 1864	6	14	10
The Extra Charge of 3s. 6d. per week for Borough Patients	1411	18	6

Balance due to Steward (in his Monthly Building and Repair Account), 31st December, 1864	18	3	
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PAYMENTS.

Artizans' Wages (as per list *)	247	3	7
Ironmongery and Tin for Repairs	84	6	9
Timber (used for Repairs, New Needle Room, &c.)	120	9	9
Lime, 15l 19s. 1d.; Brick, Tile, &c., 35l 18s. 5d.	51	17	6
Oil, Paint, Turpentine, &c.	61	13	4
Glass, &c., 31l 5s. 10d.; Cement, 18l 3s. 6d.	49	9	4
Slate, Slabs, Stone, &c.	36	10	0
Gas Fittings, Repairs of Bells, Taps, &c.	74	11	10
Plumbers' Work, &c.	65	15	5
Paper Hangings, 7l 8s. 8d.; Smiths' Work, 28l 4s. 10d.	35	13	6
Iron, 7l 8s. 6d.; Horse Labour, 15l 12s. 9d.	23	1	3
Closet Pans, 1l 2s.; Repairs of Carts, &c., 21l 1s. 6d.	22	3	6
Ironfounders' Work, Stove for Laundry, &c.	72	14	0
Turnpikes, Carriage of Lime, Cement, &c.	3	19	11
Messrs. Easton & Amos (Reporting on Water Supply)	10	10	0
Paid for Conveyances of Land lately Purchased	40	5	2

New Farm Buildings.

Artizans' Wages	408	8	2
Timber	155	4	0
Ripping Stone, &c.	60	8	6
Lime	4	10	0
Brick	9	0	0
Slate, Crease, &c.	38	5	10
Smiths' Work, Iron, &c.	21	13	2

Balance in Treasurer's hands, 31st December, 1864	697	9	8
	36	18	2
	£1734	12	8

* The Staff on the Building and Repair Account is as follows:

1 Carpenter at £1 0 0 per week.	1 Mason at £1 0 0 per week.
1 Ditto " 18 0 "	1 Ditto 18 0 "
1 Painter and Attendant at £30 per year, with board, lodging, and washing.	

This Statement of Account is an Analysis made by the Clerk and Steward of Asylum of the Receipts and Payments, which have been Examined and Audited monthly by the Finance Committee.

DAN. B. DAVY, Chairman of Finance Committee.
JOHN BADCOCK, Clerk and Steward of Asylum.

COUNTY TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

From January 1st to December 31st, 1864.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance due from Treasurer on the last Account ..	2336	3	10	By Interest paid ..	644	18	4
„ received Two Rates including the Stoke Damerel Half Rate	3981	16	0	„ Paid for the purchase of additional Land at Exminster ..	1337	0	0
				„ Principal paid off (leaving £14000 due)	3000	0	0
					4981	18	4
				Balance due from the Treasurer	1336	1	6
					£6317	19	10
	£6317	19	10		£6317	19	10

EDMUND WILLIAM PAUL,

Treasurer for the County of Devon.

